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between the one he has chosen and the rise of the Romance languages, and evidently regards his present paper as merely preliminary to a more important investigation. Within his field, the author has omitted Trogus-Justinus and Curtius, both of whom would have furnished him additional examples of the usages he discusses. The collection of examples from the authors employed is not exhaustive. It is not essential, perhaps, to the plan of the paper to cite all the occurrences of a given phrase in each author, but it would be desirable to know, especially in chap. i, just how complete the lists are intended to be. Sometimes all the cases are listed, sometimes only a single example is given. At least the earliest example of a given usage should be included, e.g., p. 7, Ter. *Adel.* 240, *venias in periclum*, should be inserted as a parallel for the Caesar example on p. 12; p. 19, Ter. *Adel.* 677, *advocatum venire*, should be added to the Cicero examples, and p. 9, Nepos *Dat.* 11, *in conloquium veniret*, to the Livy example.

I have noted a few slips of the pen and some typographical errors. In the quotation of Müller, p. 3, the German is bad; the citation from the *Tristia* should be 4, 10, 117 instead of 4, 10, 7, *indicem* should be read instead of *iudicem*, and quotation marks should be inserted before *ihre* and after *widerlich;* p. 7, Plaut. *Poen.* 185, read *venerit* for *venit;* p. 8, Sen. *Dial.* VI, 26, 3, read *percussoris* for *percursoris;* p. 24, Sext. Turp., insert *ire* after *ebrium;* p. 27, Verg. *Aen.* VII, 470, read *Teucris* for *Tucris;* and p. 43, Verg. *Georg.*, read 1, 29 for 129.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Mood will complete his study and so double the worth of an already valuable investigation.

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*Palaeographia Latina. Exempla Codicum Latinorum Phototypice Expressa Scholarum maxime in usum.* Edidit MAXIMILIANUS IHM. Series I. Lipsiae: In Aedibus B. G. Teubneri. M. 5.

If the increasing number of paleographical works may be taken as an indication of the growing recognition of the importance of paleography as a subject of instruction, those who are especially interested have every reason to be satisfied. The older generation had to be content with Arndt's *Schrifttafeln* (1874), now in its fourth edition (Tangl, 1904–1907). In 1903 Steffens published the first part of his excellent *Lateinische Paläographie*, so excellent, indeed, that a second edition and a translation of the work into French soon followed. In response to frequent requests the publishers of the great Leyden series of facsimiles issued a collection containing fifty-four plates (*Album Palaeographicum*, 1909).

Inexpensive as these works are in comparison with previous publications, the cost is still a drawback. Something was wanted that was within the reach of the average student to serve as the basis for the lectures of the

instructor. It is therefore in response to an actual want that the new collection has been published.

There are 18 plates containing 25 pages from 22 manuscripts. Some of them are new, others have been published in works not generally accessible; only a few are familiar. Practically all the authors are of interest to the student of the classics, Augustine's *Homilies* and Jerome's *De viris illustribus* being the only patristic works represented. The plates are excellent; they are arranged chronologically and represent the various scripts from square capitals to the humanistic script. More than half the manuscripts are in the library at Wolfenbüttel, e.g., the *Agrimensores* (uncial), Augustine's *Homilies* (Merovingian), Isidore's *Etymologies* (Italian half-cursive), and the following minuscule MSS: *Pompei commentum artis Donati* (saec. VIII), Aurelius Victor (saec. IX), Suetonius (saec. XI), Propertius (saec. XI–XII), Martianus Capella (saec. XIII), Vegetius (saec. XIV), Juvenal (saec. XIV), Tibullus (saec. XV), the Panegyrici (saec. XV). The other libraries represented are: Berlin, Virgil ("Augusteus"); Florence, Virgil ("Mediceus"), Caesar, (Beneventine script); Bamberg, Jerome, *De viris illustribus* (half-uncial), *Scriptores historiae Augustae* ("insular"); Madrid, Isidore's *Etymologies* (Visigothic); Paris, Suetonius ("Memmianus"); Erlangen, Cicero, *De inventione* (saec. X), Isidore's *Etymologies* (saec. XII); Venice, Tacitus, *Dialogus* (saec. XV).

A booklet accompanying the plates contains a brief history, written in Latin, of the manuscripts, with a selected bibliography. There is no transcription of the text and discussion of the script.

Further series, of a more special character, are promised if the reception of the first is favorable. It is to be hoped that the untimely death of Ihm will not interfere with the project. It would be easy to combine in future issues a scientific and a practical purpose. It would be very desirable, for example, to have published a collection of plates from Spanish manuscripts no longer in Spain, to supplement the series published by Ehwald-Loewe.

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*M. Tulli Ciceronis Paradoxa Stoicorum, Academicorum Reliquiae cum Lucullo, Timaeus, De Natura Deorum, De Divinatione, De Fato.* Fasciculus I. Ed. OTTO PLASBERG. Leipzig: Teubner, 1908. Pp. iv+196. M. 8.

The task of preparing a new (and much needed) edition of this group of Cicero's philosophical works was intrusted to Professor Plasberg by the Royal Prussian Academy fourteen years ago. The first fascicle contains the *Paradoxa*, the *Academica*, and the *Timaeus*. The *Academica* are printed in the following order: The *Varro*, or the first book of the *Academica Pos-*